

FILIPINO BILL LIKELY TO FAIL IN LAST DITCH

Said to Be Certain That the Jones Senate Measure Will Not Be Accepted by the House in Its Present Form

THAT IS CONCEDED BY ADVOCATES

Conferees on the Army Increase Bill Are Having Trouble With the More Important Amendments Made by the Senate

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, April 28.—The conferees on the Philippine independence bill today decided to bring the measure to a head Monday. They agreed that a special rule should be submitted then providing that the measure now in such a parliamentary status that consideration otherwise would be impossible for many weeks be taken up for debate and amended and finally voted on before adjournment.

Even the champions of the measure concede that there is little hope of its passing in the form it came from the senate as it was probably required to be by President Wilson. Some of the leaders think its opponents even may defeat the special rule thus preventing it from coming up at all in the near future.

The Army Increase Bill
WASHINGTON, April 28.—Conferees on the army reorganization bill reached definite agreements today on many minor differences between the house and senate bills, but made no progress on the three big points at issue—the size of the regular army, the federal volunteer army, and the government nitrate plant.

REWARDS FOR HEROES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
PITTSBURG, Pa., April 28.—The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, at its Spring meeting here today recognized fifty-two acts of heroism in various parts of the country. In ten cases silver medals were awarded, and in fifty-two cases bronze medals. Nineteen of the heroes lost their lives, and to the dependents of ten of these, pensions aggregating \$6,000 a year were granted; and to the dependents of eight of the others who lost their lives, sums totaling \$6,000, to be applied, subject to the direction of the commission, in various ways, were granted. In addition to these money grants, in three cases sums aggregating \$6,000 were appropriated for educational purposes, payments to be paid as needed and approved; and in twenty-four cases awards aggregating \$26,600 were made for other worthy purposes. Payments in these cases will not be made until the beneficiaries' plans for the use of the awards have been approved by the commission.

GOVERNMENT'S WAGE SCALE REJECTED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
SEWARD, Alaska, April 28.—The Anchorage Labor union rejected today the wage scale offered by the federal arbitration board endeavoring to settle the strike among workmen on the government's railroad in Alaska. The strike began February 12. The committee offered: For common labor, 43 1/2 cents an hour or \$3.50 a day; for eight hours; for longshoremen, 56 1/4 cents an hour, or \$4.50 a day; for carpenters, machinists and other skilled workmen, 70 cents an hour.

According to railroad officials the American workmen at Anchorage were satisfied with the scale but the foreign element comprising a majority of the common laborers dominated the meeting of the union yesterday and stood out for a minimum of fifty cents an hour for common labor.

Artillery and Aeroplanes Figured Chiefly in the War

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
The situation in Dublin, where the members of the Sinn Féin society undertook a raid against the government last Monday, continues serious according to last reports. Advice from Belfast are to the effect that Liberty hall, the headquarters of the Sinn Féin society was captured by the military after it had been shelled by a gunboat.

Only aerial and artillery activities marked the progress of the war on the European fields but the British have met with reverses both in Egypt and in Mesopotamia.

In the battle near Quana, according to reports from Constantinople, a British force of four cavalry squadrons has been annihilated by the Turks who captured 300 prisoners. Besides inflicting heavy losses.

London announces that an attempt to relieve the force of General Towns at Kut-el-Amara failed when a vessel loaded with supplies grounded in the Tigris river four miles east of Kut-el-Amara.

Constantinople claims that a British

Detailed Story Of Irish Rising Told Twenty-Four Hours Later Brought To London By Mail

It Was Then Believed to Be Nothing More Than a Riot on An Extensive Scale; It Has Not Since Diminished

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
DUBLIN, Tuesday, April 25 (via London, April 28) 10:15 p. m.—Dublin now has been held up for twenty-four hours by a combination of members of the Sinn Féin society and followers of James Larkin, head of the transport workers union and widely known as a strike leader.

There has been the same violence in the city as marked the big strike in 1913, which was headed by Larkin, but supplemented by the use of an armed force with military pretensions and the seizure of strategic points designed to give the disturbance the aspect of a revolution.

Lord Lieutenant of Northcliffe in a proclamation today calls the movement "insurrectionary" and declares that it is due to foreign prompting. It is he says, "somewhat small." He adds that "stern measures are being taken to suppress it."

The revolution thus far is considered an imitation, though on a much extended scale, of the riot at Port Chaplin in Paris, which was held by political rioters some fifteen years ago, and the riots in Sydney street in London. While it is declared not to have the support of the people generally and even is not considered by some of the authorities a rising, the situation certainly is a very serious and far beyond the dimensions of a riot.

The trouble has gone on now for twenty-four hours and has completely paralyzed the life of Dublin. No shops are open and no business is being transacted. Street cars have ceased to run and the gas supply has been cut off. The use of the telephone between the city and the suburbs has been forbidden by the military and the running of trains to and from the country is very irregular.

Yesterday (Monday) at mid-day, the Sinn Féin revolutionists were assembled in the life of Dublin. No shops are open and no business is being transacted. Street cars have ceased to run and the gas supply has been cut off. The use of the telephone between the city and the suburbs has been forbidden by the military and the running of trains to and from the country is very irregular.

Some of the rank and file even imagined this was their purpose.

About 600 of them, however, took possession of the general postoffice in Sackville street which at the time was attended by the usual small staff of clerks. There the 600 men remained all day and night and still hold forth.

Telegraphic and postal communication insofar as it goes through this, the chief postoffice in Ireland, has ceased.

The raid was beyond the power of the police to deal with. Small detachments of Lancers appeared on the scene but after two or three of their horses had been shot and two or three of the men wounded, they withdrew. Since then the Sinn Féiners in the postoffice have been left alone and

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REVOLT A BLOW AT HOME RULE SAYS REDMOND

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, April 28.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish national movement in the house of commons tonight gave the Associated Press the following statement concerning the uprising in Dublin.

"My first feeling, of course, on hearing of this insane movement, was one of horror, discouragement, and almost despair. I asked myself whether Ireland, as so often before in her tragic history, was to dash the cup of liberty from her lips—was the insanity of a small section of her people again to turn all her marvelous victories of the last few years into defeat and to send her back on the verge of her final recognition as a free nation into another long night of slavery incalculable suffering and a weary and uncertain struggle."

For, look at the Irish position today. In the short space of forty years Ireland has by a constitutional movement made an almost unbroken triumph march from pauperism and slavery to prosperity and freedom. She has won back the possession of Irish lands, she has stayed emigration, she has at last begun an era of national prosperity. Finally, she has succeeded in placing on the statute books the greatest charter of freedom ever offered her since the day of Grattan. Is all this to be lost?

"When war came, she made a choice which was inevitable if she was to be true to all the principles which she has held through all her history and which she had just so completely vindicated on her own soil, namely the rights of small nations, sacred principles of nationality, liberty and democracy."

"Moreover, the nations for which she had fought all her history she had felt the sympathy that comes from common principles and common aspirations were trampled, as she in her time, had been trampled, under the iron heel of arrogant force."

"What has Ireland's felt in the past that Poland, Alsace, Belgium and Serbia have not suffered at the hands of Germany? and I may add also that portion of the soil of France our old friend and ally, which is in the hands of Germany?"

What has been the record of Germany but the suppression of nationality, of freedom and of language—in short, the suppression of all things for which, centuries free of the Indiana University said the use should be mainly or substantially for defensive purposes and be mainly confined to home waters.

Everett P. Wheeler of New York, an authority on admiralty law, asserted that international law had been largely swept aside in the war. "Its fabric," he said, "is almost as ruined as the great cathedral at Rheims. It is not now an active working code. We must not concede one jot from the principle of international law in the interest of humanity. We want something in the future more powerful than a scrap of paper."

Prof. Reeves declared it was outside the bounds of possibility that an American submarine would ever sink an enemy Lusitania. He criticized the administration for an alleged change of front regarding the armed merchantman question.

Prof. Carl F. Geiser, of Oberlin, Ohio University, while declaring his support of President Wilson in the controversy with Germany, suggested that the ancient international rule restricting submarines should be extended.

"Can you expect a nation, fighting for its very existence, to have the submarine and not use it? He asked."

He suggested a classification of vessels and cargoes and prohibiting women and children from traveling on vessels carrying war munitions.

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ALL CONFEREES AT THE BORDER SESSION TODAY

General Obregon Evidently Clothed With Plenary Power to Enter into Any Arrangement That May Be Agreed Upon

EARLY WITHDRAWAL WILL NOT BE PRESSED

It Is Expected That the Business of the Conference to Be Held at Juarez Will Be Concluded by Monday

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
EL PASO, Tex., April 28.—On the eve of the Obregon-Scott-Funston conference tomorrow over the disposition of United States troops in Mexico, the feeling grew in El Paso tonight that tentative American occupation of part of Chihuahua, pending the eradication of Villa hands by the de facto government, would certainly result from the negotiations.

The American representatives came to El Paso this evening, tight-mouthed regarding their plans of action and their instructions from the Washington government. All opinions regarding the outcome of the deliberations was based, therefore, on the attitude of the Carranza officials arriving with General Obregon.

From an authoritative source it was learned that the Mexican minister of war had signaled his intention to General Scott and General Funston "half way" in the coming negotiations.

It was pointed out in other quarters that this might mean that General Obregon would give his consent to the further presence of General Pershing's columns on Mexican soil, provided the chase of the Villistas was relinquished to the Carranzistas, and provided withdrawal was arranged to follow the receipt of assurances from the de facto government that the purpose of which is to agree upon concerted action respecting the suit brought by Western Nebraska farmers for the distribution of the water flowing east from the South Platte.

The election of officers and other details are to be completed at a meeting here Friday after the plan has been submitted for ratification to the irrigation companies involved.

About fifty representative water users were present today and conferees with Fred Farrar, attorney general and other officials.

COTTON WORKERS WAGES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 28.—An advance of ten percent in the wages of 6,000 operatives in cotton mills controlled by B. B. and P. Knight, in this state, was announced today.

The opinion was general that if the United States insisted on the continuance of the new troop dispositions recently ordered by General Funston, and now being carried into effect, the minister of war could not well refuse to grant the proposal, as to do so would be to endanger the relations between the American and Mexican governments.

Another circumstance influencing speculation regarding the outcome of the conference was the confidence of the Mexican officials that it would reach a speedy conclusion.

"We do not expect any difficulties in reaching an agreement," said one of them. "The whole business should be concluded in time for us to return on Monday."

This belief that General Obregon would be able to give the conference unexpected expedition caused a report to spread that the minister of war had been given full power to reach a decision in behalf of his government.

Gossip regarding the coming meeting was interrupted this afternoon by reports from the American expedition's front that large forces of Carranza troops were being moved into the Guerrero district. On top of this came information from Columbus, the American base station, that a large force of United States infantry had been moved south along the American line of communication and that an important detachment of cavalry had been moved westward to Gibson's Llave ranch in order that it might cross into Mexico tomorrow morning.

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Mr. Gerard Guest Of Kaiser Why He Had Not Been Told Meeting Believed Good Sign

GERMAN PAPERS CEASE COMMENT ON IMBROGLIO

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

BERLIN, April 28.—With James W. Gerard on his way to the German army headquarters and the leading German statesmen already there, the day passed quietly in Berlin, where no new developments occurred, with regard to the American note to Germany concerning Germany's method of submarine warfare.

The newspapers today refrained from any comment on the latest developments, merely mentioning Ambassador Gerard's departure. The general situation was not referred to by the newspapers except the Tages Zeitung, which printed its usual article laying emphasis on the statement that the under-water boat is a necessity in Germany's warfare against Great Britain.

A Berlin dispatch to the Cologne Gazette again calls attention to what it terms the hopes of Germany's enemies to bring about a breach in German-American relations. This dispatch says the press of the entente powers is seeking to hammer the conviction into the whole world that the conditions as laid down by the American government will not be acceptable to Germany and that an effort is being made to discredit the German answer in advance, no matter what it may be.

The purpose of these efforts is clear, says the dispatch. "England and France are longing for German-American complications."

COLORADO WATER USERS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

FORT MOrgan, Colo., April 28.—Water users scattered throughout northern Colorado met here today and perfected a preliminary organization, the purpose of which is to agree upon concerted action respecting the suit brought by Western Nebraska farmers for the distribution of the water flowing east from the South Platte.

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CONFESSIO OF MURDER

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

CHICAGO, April 28.—Edgar Hettiger, 19 years old, confessed today to the murder of Mrs. Agnes Middleton, 41 years old, according to the police. Hettiger is alleged to have admitted that he killed the woman the night of April 4, in her flat, first striking her on the head with a hammer and then slashing her throat with a razor. Robbery was the motive.

BETHLEHEM STEEL'S PAY ROLL

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SOOTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 28.—The Bethlehem Steel company today announced a voluntary increase of ten per cent in the wages of its 24,000 employees. This is the third ten per cent advance given the men in the last ten months and will add \$170,000 to the monthly payroll of the company. It was also announced that the company would spend \$18,000,000 on improvements at the local plant during the year and that an aggregate of about \$38,000,000 had been appropriated for extensions and improvements to the various plants of the corporation.

Senator Sutherland took Senator Ashurst to task both for revealing to newspaper men what has taken place in the judiciary committee and for saying that the republican members were filibustering.

"Newspaper men did ask me if I thought the republican members were filibustering against the confirmation and I said I did," declared the Arizona senator. "I said it and I would like to see the color of the hair of the man who can imprison my thoughts."

Senator Sutherland replied that if Senator Ashurst had been as faithful in attending the committee meetings as the republicans and the other democratic senators he would not make such a remark and Senator Clarke of Wyoming also said the interview stated far from the truth.

"I am not one of those senators who pretend to deliberate after their minds are made up," continued Senator Ashurst. "I can well imagine the consternation of republican senators when the nomination of Mr. Brandeis came to this senate. Had he been a man who spent his life in steering corporations around the law, they would have been fighting for his confirmation. But having spent his life in fighting for the people of the land, casuistry is resorted to."

He added that the desperation of the republicans was shown by the fact that they now were reaching out to take a man off the supreme court and to drag him into the mire of politics in an endeavor to defeat

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HORNET'S NEST WAS AROUSED BY BY H. ASHURST

His Wild Charge That the Nomination of Louis D. Brandeis Was Being Held Up by a Republican Filibuster

SENATOR REBUKED BY DEMOCRATS

They Admitted That They Were Cause of the Delay; Committee Will Probably Present Unfavorable Report on Nomination

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A stormy debate over the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis for the supreme court broke in the senate late today and before it was over predictions were made by two members of the judiciary committee one of them a democrat, that an unfavorable report on the appointment would follow when the committee reached a vote.

Discussion was precipitated when Senator Sutherland, a republican member of the committee read to the senate an interview published yesterday quoting Senator Ashurst as charging that the republican members of the judiciary committee were filibustering in order to delay a vote on the nomination until after the national political conventions.

Senator Ashurst stood steadfastly by the quoted statement during the heated argument that followed until assured by fellow democrats on the committee that there was no such filibuster. He withdrew the charge at the suggestion of Senator Brandegee after he had denounced executive sessions and charged that the republicans were angered over the nomination of Mr. Brandeis because he was a champion of the masses.

Tonight it generally was believed that the debate would serve to bring the committee to a vote on the nomination within a few days. Although senators who took part in the discussion were members of the committee.

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The Program as Outlined For the American Conferees

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

American officers have been instructed to attempt to work out in detail military plans for the cooperation of the Mexican and American troops in the dispersing of bandit forces including a division of northern Mexico into spheres of activity for the two forces, it became known here tonight.

Generally speaking, the aim of General Scott and Funston at the Juarez conference will be to secure the consent of General Obregon to the employment of the American troops in the territory immediately south of the border, and to the organization of Mexican forces along different lines in order that all of northern Mexico may be secured thoroughly for Villa and other outlaws.

General Obregon will be told that the United States is not yet satisfied that American border towns will be free from raids similar to that on Columbus if the American troops are withdrawn. He will be assured, however, that the troops will be withdrawn just as soon as there are reasonable grounds for such a belief. He will be told that the sooner the Mexican troops give complete cooperation the sooner the troops will accomplish this object.

The Mexican question, including the

Instructions to General Scott and Funston were gone over fully at today's cabinet meeting, the first held since it was determined to send Gen. Scott to the border to see General Obregon.

Press reports that General Obregon intended to urge the immediate withdrawal of the American forces from Mexican territory brought no comment from officials acquainted with the instructions to General Scott. Whatever the Mexican general has to say on this subject will be reported promptly by General Scott for the information of the state department. Secretary Baker has consistently replied to inquiries that all questions of policy were under Secretary Lansing's jurisdiction, the war department and its offices having to do only with military questions directly connected with the protection of the border and the pursuit of Villa.

Officials here have noted the statement in border dispatches that General Obregon would assert that 40,000 Carranza troops now were equipped in polling the territory south of the border, thus insuring protection to American border towns from Mexican raiders. It is generally understood, however, that this will not be regarded as the convincing demonstration desired by the Washington government.